

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 114.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1887.

The "RECORD-UNION"
is the only paper on
the coast, outside of San Fran-
cisco, that receives full Asso-
ciated Press Dispatches from
all parts of the world.

PACIFIC COAST.

THE PLACER EXHIBIT HELPING THIS SECTION.

A Logger's Terrible Death—The Horticulturists and the Tariff—Matters at the Bay.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

AT THE BAY.

Death of the Oldest Printer—One Man—Tails Great Cross—Home-Seekers.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 30th.—(Special)—Charles Strong, who was probably the oldest printer in the country, died on the coast between Kingman and Bealeton, while en route to Los Angeles for his health. The remains are here in charge of Justice of the Peace West, who has notified the relatives and who will take charge of the shipment of the corpse to Indiana.

large water ditches in the upper part of the county are blocked with snow, necessitating a temporary suspension of operations in the mines and mills depending on the water supply. The snow is from two to six feet deep in many places.

Death on the Road.

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NORMAN, December 30th.—This afternoon James Wells, of Indianapolis, who was on the west-bound passenger train, died on the train between Kingman and Bealeton, while en route to Los Angeles for his health. The remains are here in charge of Justice of the Peace West, who has notified the relatives and who will take charge of the shipment of the corpse to Indiana.

Death of a Watch.

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NORMAN, December 30th.—(Special)—Charles Strong, who was probably the oldest printer in the country, died on the coast between Kingman and Bealeton, while en route to Los Angeles for his health. The remains are here in charge of Justice of the Peace West, who has notified the relatives and who will take charge of the shipment of the corpse to Indiana.

Protection for Our Fruits.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 30th.—(Special)—At the Horticultural Society's meeting to-day the members voted to consent to present to the coming Horticultural Convention against a reduction of the tariff on our fruits. After discussion it was resolved to direct the members to forward their names to Congress. Dr. Kimball, Professor Hickard and Professor Wickson were appointed a committee to draft the resolutions.

A Brace of Forgers Captured.

STOCKTON, December 30th.—Two young fellows who gave themselves out as agents of the San Joaquin Mining Company, and who had been arrested at Lathrop to-day for having passed a forged check on a San Diego merchant lately. The latter had happened to be there and saw the men on the train, so they escaped to Lathrop, where they were caught. They admit the charge. A number of San Diegans were victimized when the fight in the ninth round. Avery was badly punished.

The large cross which has stood on Lone Mountain for a number of years has been blown down by the storm. The cross was an old landmark, and stone will be given to the city for its replacement.

Laura Webster, the sleeping girl, continues her catatonic condition with little or no change. Yesterday she was asked what she wished to eat, and surprised her sister by slowly opening her eyes and uttering "Gingerbread." She has now been in the trance just ten days.

A great many men are in the city, en route to different parts of the State in search of homes. Most of them will go to the northern counties, as they say they want to live in the country, and droppings are unknown.

They have had trouble from that source in Texas.

Ducks were so plentiful on the marshes adjacent to Alameda as they are at present, Marks' Market, near the creek, is still known as "Haystacks" are shooting by moonlight and shipping from 100 to 150 ducks per day to market.

There is no longer a Bank of Oregon, the members of which are men of high rank and prominence. They expect to be landed in a few days, when they will proceed to Washington in the discharge of their mission.

The reason for declaring small-pox an epidemic in this city was simply to give the Board of Health more power to stamp out the disease. Under this resolution the Board of Health can now declare any house or any place a small-pox patient resides, or can remove the patient to the Post-house by force, if necessary.

The State Horticultural society held its regular monthly meeting to-day at the rooms of the State Board of Horticulture, 220 Sutter street. President E. W. Hildred, of Berkeley, presided; Professor E. J. Watson, of San Francisco, was elected vice-president; Dr. H. C. Wallace, of San Francisco, president; the speakers were Dr. George C. Block, of Santa Clara; Leonard Coates, of Napa, S. J. Stabler, of Yuba, W. L. Buck, of Suisun, and State Inspector L. C. Williams.

The annual Convention of the California Teachers' Association was concluded to-day. Several interesting papers were read, and much time given in the discussion of the plans for receiving and entertaining the National Teachers Association next July.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

Ex-Clerk McCarthy's Counsel Raises a New Point of Law.

An Indiana Community Claims the Right to Remove State Authority.

LOUISVILLE, December 30th.—The people of the town of Clarksville, Ind., which is situated between Jeffersonville and New Albany, on the Ohio river, are a great deal of trouble from the negroes. One is the seizure of their streets by the roads, the State and other parties. They mean to protest vigorously. A movement is now on foot to organize a local and national demand addressed to the State Congress and demand admission as a Territory or District, under the old Virginia charter, which they hold is still in force.

The citizens of the town of Clarksville, in Indiana, caused a town to be surveyed on the north bank of the Falls of the Ohio, described as being situated in the country of Kentucky. This was to be laid out in a corporation of 150,000 acres, granted to General Roger Clark and his men and officers who marched with him to the coal regions bent upon forcing a attack.

The people of the West, I think, are the most active, and the most enterprising, the Republicans, however, declared they always reduced the force in winter, and they had more applications than places.

IT FELL FLAT.

READING EMPLOYES IGNORE THE ORDER TO STRIKE.

Trains Moving All Along the Lines—The Knights of Labor Losing Their Grip.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

AMONG THE STRIKERS.

The Orders for a General Strike Having Much Effect.

READING, December 30th.—The convention called by all the employers of the Reading Railroad to meet to consider the strike of the Knights of Labor adjourned shortly before 4 o'clock this morning after a strike of all the employees on the Reading Railroad on which systole from Elizabeth J. J. Williamsport. Pa.—The order does not include passenger train service and signal-tower men, street-crossing men, baggage and track-walkers. It is left to the discretion of the local assemblies as to whether the strikers will be allowed to work or not.

A BACK DOWN.

The question of a miners' strike is posted prominently in every newspaper. The leaders of the strike delegates were in favor of a strike. The delegates were angry this morning that the steamer Elizabeth, with 150 men to take the place of the strikers, had arrived.

THE ORDER IGNORED.

READING, December 30th.—The latest news from points on the Reading system are to the effect that the men are refusing to obey the order of the convention of employers to strike.

IMPORTANT RULING.

Californians to be Favored in Naval Contracts on This Coast.

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WILMINGTON, December 30th.—A question of great importance to the manufacturers and producers of the Pacific coast was decided by the Secretary of the Navy, California and Oregon manufacturers are hereafter to be admitted into fair competition with those of the Pacific coast.

California is a native of Ireland.

He is a man of education and was a professor in a college at Buenos Ayres South America.

WORST GALE SINCE 1859.

The Signal Officer reports that the storm will reach the Ohio river-to-morrow, and will be in the extreme East by to-morrow night.

A heavy snow is indicated for Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Indiana and Ohio. It will cease by noon to-morrow.

The snow has drifted heavily, and trains are delayed all over the northwest.

A WACONIA (Ia.) (Spec) says all trains on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Sioux City have been abandoned in several shore towns.

WISCONSIN GETS SOME IT.

MILWAUKEE, December 30th.—A severe blizzard set in this afternoon and to-night will continue until about 10 o'clock.

Freight trains have been suspended on all the roads, and efforts are being made to keep the lines open for passenger and mail trains.

TRAINS LAID UP IN DAKOTA.

BISMARCK (Dak.), December 30th.—Snow began to fall early this morning and continued steadily since. Trains from all directions arriving here were very late this morning. All the night trains have been abandoned.

THE SEASONS INFLUX.

A Colorado lot of 200,000 New Settlers Are to California.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

WILMINGTON, December 30th.—Representatives of the Knights of Labor, who are members of the House and Senate Committees on the Ways and Means Committee of the last Congress, will again be assigned to that committee, is preparing a tariff bill which he proposes to submit to the House and will be introduced following the adjournment of the session. The bill, however, declared they always referred to the fact that California producers are able to supply the French army in Tonquin with cannot goods, and that they were how supplying foreign men-of-war which visit our ports, and their supplies, but under the present regulation for supplying our own vessels in Pacific waters.

The Secretary admitted the justice of allowing foreign men-of-war to supply our own vessels in Pacific waters.

He said that the weight of reason led him to believe that the bill would be rejected.

He also said that the bill would be referred to the House of Representatives.

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CHRISTMAS IN MEXICO.

SINGULAR FESTIVITIES, CONTINUING NINE DAYS.

The Journey of Mary and Joseph Into Bethlehem, and Birth of the Christ Child.

[Special correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

CITY OF MEXICO, December 19, 1887.

In Monteuzon's country the celebration of Christmaside begins on the 16th of December and ends with the 25th. Nine consecutive nights are given up to social reunions of a semi-religious character, including dancing and late suppers; on the last one (Christmas eve) everybody attends midnight mass, and afterwards feeds in duty bound to visit nine different churches and spend a few minutes in prayer at each.

Then the Bethlehemites throw wide their doors and invite the Holy Family and all the Pilgrims to enter, themselves carrying the virgin in their arms, and fervently congratulating one another, while the plaintive music given by loud homasahs.

The religious part of the parades being over, the brackets are set off from the patio, or inner court-yard, to signal "the attack upon the olla"—a sport which constitutes the greatest attraction for the boys of the party.

THE OLLA.
Is a big earthen jar, or vase, covered with tinsel and tissue paper, and decked with flowers and ribbons, filled to the brim with bon-bons and other "goodies." It is suspended by a cord from some arch or balcony, and the boys, armed with sticks which blindfold them, thus liberating the sweets it contains, is the favored knight of the evening. Each boy, in turn, is securely blindfolded, led some paces away from the olla, and twirled rapidly around several times, in order to confuse his "honor of locality," after which a long stick is given him.

The aspirant, being always confident that he can accomplish thefeat at one blow, advances boldly; and when he fancies himself in front of the olla, proceeds to give a lusty whack—generally at empty air, which makes his fingers tingle with pain and his heart leap with fear—but, nevertheless, the big jar, with its cargo of goodies still hangs high and dry, perhaps as far as possible from the point at which he is aiming.

Each aspirant is allowed three separate attempts; and meanwhile, the other young-sters dance around like little demons, endeavoring to confound and mislead him by their jeers, and to encourage him to strike. "Strike to the right, mi amigó!" "A little this way, polacristo!" etc., etc.

At last some fortunate urchin, by the merest chance, gives the vase a blow which shivers it to atoms, and the dulces fly in every direction. Then the boys begin to cry out, "¡Ay, misericordia!" but it is perfectly understood that the contents of the olla are for the servants and their families, and not a boy tastes one of them, but merely tries to secure as many as he can for his special attendant or some favorite servitor.

Soon as the candies are disposed of all have the patric and repair to the dining-room, where supper is spread, and everybody finds at his plate some souvenir of the season in gifts and confectionery. The tree overbeams in the hall.

The next day, religion and romance, fun and festivity enough in the wine glasses, and ready to the eyes in the nights, to amply atone for a dull Christmas. This year those queer yuletide doings termed "the Posadas" are unusually animated, and in every parroquia casa and parvicio jocal are joyful family reunions, while invitations to informal balls are so many deep per diem that one cannot attend them all.

THE POSADAS.

Are not of Spanish origin, as generally supposed, although attributed to the Indians of the Mexican Indians. The Fathers aforesaid found the darkened minds of the conquered Aztecs, unable to grasp the Christian idea unless it was presented in some simple, spectacular manner. So accounts for the remarkable muniments which crept into Roman Catholicism in Mexican churches. For many years, however, the church has not particularly encouraged this antique mode of celebrating the birth of Christ—but still the posadas are kept up, principally now in private houses, as a means of amusement for servants and children, much as the old-time fiction of Santa Claus is perpetuated in the United States.

The fetes are designed to represent the Virgin Mary and her spouse, Joseph, on their journey from Nazareth to Bethlehem, which they made just before Christmas was born, in accordance with the decree of Caesar Augustus that all should come to the city of Galilee to be inscribed for taxation.

From the proudest Castilian dame down to the humblest Indian mother, every woman in this broad land provides to the utmost of her ability for the nine festive days preceding Christmas.

"RECUERDOS DEL POSADAS."

Were very costly, consisting of jewels and articles in gold and silver, but of later years, since the proudest grandees are no more rich as in the old days, the souvenirs, or "recuerdos," are mostly flowers, bon-bons, and small trifles. After Casar Augustus that all should come to the city of Galilee to be inscribed for taxation.

The musicians are summoned to the saloon, and the orchestra in the basement, where they that no room requires greater care to insure profits, and as to oil-making, a fine grade can only result from knowledge and experience.

In olive-growing we are independent of high-priced labor, the picking being done in winter time after all other fruits are gathered. We are comparatively speaking, independent of the freight question, that will yield better income.

I would recommend to all those who have begun the business to get a few trees of as many varieties as possible, so as to determine in the near future what will be most profitable to plant. The olive will grow in almost every part of California and while there may be some that will yield better income, there offers so much and so certain as a permanent investment. Oil-making cannot be overdone. The demand for good olive oil at good prices must increase more rapidly than the production. But those that are engaged in business must bear in mind that no room requires greater care to insure profits, and as to oil-making, a fine grade can only result from knowledge and experience.

"THE ROAD TO BETHLEHEM."

Where all pass through the beautiful Litany to the Virgin, the children responding *Made Sustentum, ora pro nobis*.

This road to Bethlehem, the wayside hamlets, the stable, etc., are all carefully arranged in the large room which before served as the abode of the Bethlehemite family.

The most perfect one I have seen had the walls of this apartment covered with tapestry representing Judæan landscapes. From the ceiling, which was studded with silver stars, were suspended several angels, who were supposed to guard the mountain and watch over the stable where the holy family slept. On the hills about and the neighboring hamlets, as avant couriers, precede the Madrina, who bears in her arms a wax image of the Child-Jesus—in reality a wax doll dressed in infant's clothes. After making the circuit nine times, singing as they go, the procession at length emerges.

At 10 o'clock on Christmas eve, the procession, dressed as before, with the exception that instead of the branches carried by maidens, several little children, as avant couriers, precede the Madrina, who bears in her arms a wax image of the Child-Jesus—in reality a wax doll dressed in infant's clothes. After making the circuit nine times, singing as they go, the procession at length emerges.

"MY BIRTHDAY."

(The following beautiful verses, written by my wife, John G. Whittier, and breathing the pure sentiment of a noble soul at peace and full of trust, will be read with fresh interest on the anniversary of my birthday.)

Bethel the moonlight and the snow
Lie dead my last year.
The winter winds are wailing low
In dirges of the east.

A gale of wind with a moaning wind
Is at a loss; before me, even as behind,
God is, and all is well.

His life is from me from above,
As it is voices with him;
The patience of immortal love
Outwearying mortal sin.

Not mindless of the growing years
Or of the passing time,
My eyes are wet with thankful tears
For blessings which remain.

If I were of the gold of life grown,
Nor turn from treasures still my own
To sigh for lack and loss.

Years no claim from nature; nature
As beautiful her morning break,
Her fair evening fall.

Love watches o'er my quiet ways,
Love waits for me to lay me down,
And bids me sleep to praise
Are slow, at least, to blame.

How slowly ebbs the tides of will!
How fields once green are won
To the last leaf; and man and still
Beneath a level sun.

How hushed lies the host of hate,
The clanger of the throng!—
How the spirit of the tempest
Flow into rhythmic song!

Methinks the spirit's temper grows
To soft in this art;—
Somehow the heart forgets
Of need and watch and prayer.

The bark by tempest vainly tossed
May found in the calm,
And the bark by winter frost
Faint by the ices of calm.

Better than self-indulgent years
The outflung hand of youth,
The hand that holds the ears
The tumult of the truth.

Rest for the weary hands is good,
And love for hearts that pine,
But let the hands of death
Of death be not mine.

Let winds that blow from heaven refresh,
Lord, the languid air,
And let the weakens of the flesh
The strength of soft share.

The ear for fast, of light,
The eye for teller of spirit's sight,
Methinks the hand of death
Be near me in nine hours of need.

Sooth, or cheer, or warn,
And down these slopes of sunset lead
As up the hills of morn?

THE MAGI.

Who had hal'd and hark'ned, eagerly scanning
the country, as if in search of some
particular locality. One, who passed Melchior, pointed to a bright star (of star paper), which hung over the strata-walls, the stable, etc., are all carefully arranged in the large room which before served as the abode of the Bethlehemite family.

The most perfect one I have seen had the walls of this apartment covered with tapestry representing Judæan landscapes. From the ceiling, which was studded with silver stars, were suspended several angels, who were supposed to guard the mountain and watch over the stable where the holy family slept. On the hills about and the neighboring hamlets, as avant couriers, precede the Madrina, who bears in her arms a wax image of the Child-Jesus—in reality a wax doll dressed in infant's clothes. After making the circuit nine times, singing as they go, the procession at length emerges.

"ABOUT PRUNING."

Puning the olive is commenced the second or third year. In plunting a cutting it is better not to disturb any limbs or branches that grow, because cutting when the tree is young interferes with the roots, and every limb, destroy the lower ones, thus destroying the breathing apparatus of the tree, destroying the root.

A silvery streamlet winds down the mountain side and empties into a placid lake (formed by a large mirror), on which ducks and geese were swimming; a shepherd was guiding his flock over a bridge that a pebbled stone stream; women were washing at the fountains; Judæan maidens, in their humble abodes, were seated on the ground eating their frugal suppers—with their poor hats on their heads.

We looked into the huts where the simple robes of the Judæan maidens were suspended over the fire.

We washed our hands in the water, and then the Judæan maidens, in their simple robes, were seated on the ground eating their frugal suppers—with their poor hats on their heads.

THE PILGRIMS.

With it by no means light load, was borne aloft on the shoulders of six Maids of Honor, all dressed in white, with long white veils and crowns of lilies. These "Attendants of the Virgin," as they are called, were accompanied by six torch-bearers, followed by a band who played a spirited accompaniment to the hymn.

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"FANNIE B. WARD."

(For the RECORD-UNION.)

THE LANGUAGE OF LOVE.

I know that she loves me truly,
I know that she loves me well.

Though I never should hear the story
I could not tell you how she could tell.

For why does not creation
Hear't his deepest groan?
As in some passing moment.

And who to tell her tells her blushest
Heart's fair secret play.

As I catch the stolen glances
That a message sweet convey.

Oh, love has only a token,
A token too often known;

Soul speaks to soul often;
In language all its own.

And I know that she loves me truly,
I know that she loves me well.

Though I never should hear the story
That her heart to mine could tell.

"EMO."

Dont'

Then the Bethlehemites throw wide their doors and invite the Holy Family and all the Pilgrims to enter, themselves carrying the virgin in their arms, and fervently congratulating one another, while the plaintive music given by loud homasahs.

The religious part of the parades being over, the brackets are set off from the patio, or inner court-yard, to signal "the attack upon the olla"—a sport which constitutes the greatest attraction for the boys of the party.

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HUNTING BEAVER.

THE MANNER OF TRAPPING THE CUNNING ANIMALS.

Their Peculiar and Intelligent Habits—An Inspection of Their Houses and Work.

An example of the vast number of beaver our own northwestern country and the Canadian provinces once contained, says a letter from Fort Keogh, it is only necessary to state that from this portion of North America there used to go out in the way of exports to Europe something like 200,000 beaver skins annually. The Hudson Bay Company can attribute most of its wealth to the slaughter of them and the sale of their hides; and, in fact, the settlement of the extreme northwest might really be credited to the beaver more than to any other fur-bearing animal, or to any other primary cause.

Along the upper Yellowstone, or Milk river, and particularly in the Yellowstone Park, are still to be seen numerous deserted encampments which were once of great commercial value. Workers, Beaver lake in the Park, is eighty named, for had it not been for the presence of the four-footed builders there Beaver lake would not now be in existence.

The place where this charming sheet of water is located at first contained no signs of a lake; simply a small stream of sluggish water finding its way through a canyon, hemmed in on one side by the high, craggy, Ossidian cliffs and on the other by a mountain of dead timber. The beavers "came, they saw, and they conquered" for by an instinct truly marvelous they selected the site with a view to surroundings (timber, roots, grass, etc., galore), and by damming up and out of the canyon with a series of obstructions, converted a majestic marsh into a lovely pond, and provided for themselves one in the Northwest to-day are high up among the peaks of the Rocky mountains.

Wherever water can be found there will be beaver. Go the cottonwood tree disappears at about 8,000 feet, and for the next 2,000 feet the quaking aspen becomes the sole support of the beaver. The trees which had been cut down to make room for the trees was never utilized. It fell into the water, however, and remained in that position to-day. There are many other trees in the park girdled, though not entirely cut through. The food of beavers in this latitude consists principally of willow, aspen, cottonwood, alder, and the balm of Gilead; but, as remarked, they are continually retreating before the encroaching civilization, so that the principal beaver woods in the Northwest to-day are high up among the peaks of the Rocky mountains.

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Looking down through the clear, transparent waters of this pond one can see the submerged roots, stones, and twigs from shore to shore, each exceeding one-half mile in length, the preceding until the final or last catch and holds all the water that is necessary for their wants. Right here we find from the ground—or rather from the bottom under the water—the story of their labors as from a printed page. The first dam answered all their present wants, but the second was much larger, in volume and ran over the top; a second dam was constructed higher than the first. When dam No. 2 became overflowed a third was built, and so on down the canyon until a final one was made nearly at the outlet of the gorge, which gave the lake a surface of water that not only wash away the piece of engineering which certainly disowns the best of human skill.

I once had an opportunity of investigating a beaver house. First I stood upon the open-shaded roof, and, although construction was simple, tight joints, willow switches and mud, my weight made at the slightest depression. Cutting through some fourteen or fifteen inches of solid roof, there appeared to be a sort of underground town, with liquid streets, where there was not quantity of water laid up in the shape of cordwood? There were certain rooms which divided the underground warehouse into apartments, with no communication between them except by means of water canals.

The authorities advance the idea of these partitions not being erected for the purpose of dividing up the interior, but for supporting the roof of the main building. The walls are solid and massive, rendering a cave impossible, and displaying rare sagacity in the animals for the solid supporting of a heavy roof. Verify this underground cities are miniature Venices, excepting that the inhabitants go swimming around the streets, instead of floating around the place to face in fatal gondolas.

In addition to these partitions, the rodents must bring into play considerably more sagacity and cunning than would be required in trapping or capturing any two or four-footed dumb creature on earth. The beaver is intelligent second to none in the animal kingdom, and so it is not surprising that he shall stand redeemer from all unworthiness, and saved to happiness and heaven.—J. G. Holland.

He shuns, reserving such vision as shall give him from his selfishness and so enlarge his heart that he shall stand redeemer from all unworthiness, and saved to happiness and heaven.—J. G. Holland.

Love is the one thing on earth we can never lose. It is like a cool river growing broader and deeper as it flows towards the sea, which gives life to the fields greener where it passes and the trees bloom. It flowed through the forest and they called it "The River of Life"—Mrs. Foster.

God means something when he puts 60,000,000 of people, gathered from the ends of the earth, within our fair republic, to how to one government, to speak one language. It cannot be that we are to live to ourselves, and make it clear to our country, and the great family of man. If ours is the Christian kingdom, and so it is to us all, then God is on the mettle, and square successfully. Out here in the Northwest the following rules are chiefly in vogue among woodsmen who have followed beaver-trapping as a calling:

A steel trap is sunk beneath the surface, say ten or twelve inches, and near the entrance to the food cache. It rests upon a log or stones dug up from the bottom. This log, or stones, are fastened to one end of which is kept beneath the surface, while the other is fastened to a branch of willows or a small sapling near the bank, so as to allow it to swing freely.

Just above the water out of reach is suspended the tempting bait which consists of the fat of a deer, and the glands of a beaver. It is called medicine gland from the fact that it is a most remarkable and astonishing cure for all the ills a beaver is heir to. The "castoreum" is contained in two pear-shaped sacs situated near the organs of reproduction, is a yellow-colored, strong-smelling, and has no properties of medicines for decaying, leathern skins, etc. Not only acts as a restorative for the case of sickness or wounding, but also renders the fur of the animal impervious to water. As an example of what this panacea can do in the way of mending, a hundred of this section reached to the head, and the tail of the upper part of the spine in the spring of 1874, and found in it the fore-foot and part of the leg of a very large beaver. Ten days later, at the same place and in the same trap, he caught the identical beaver by the other fore-foot, and discovered that the leg from which the lost not had been within ten days before it had recovered and nearly restored.

To return. When the unshod comes swimming along to enter his underground apartment, he smells the tempting morsel provokingly placed just beyond his reach, and paddles about under the same wonder, how in the world he is going to get that castoreum. He feels about with his hind legs, sometimes to climb and sometimes to trap, down to his legs to rest on it, and so, literally speaking, puts his foot in it. Snap! bang! go the iron jaws, and the innocent beaver is a prisoner.

Now, it is not for the extraordinary intelligence of this brute, and his knowledge to cope with almost every emergency, that he has been able to take further precaution to insure his capture, but even given that the chain held him fast, and was anchored to the end of the log at the bottom of the lake or pond, what is to prevent him from diving down and gnawing off the end of the pole where it is held by the chain? The beaver can stay under water out of breath for thirty minutes, and as their teeth are a series of sharp chisels, capable of the quickest kind of business when life is at stake, it would take them but a few seconds to free themselves from chain and pole, no matter how large the latter might be.

The beaver is a most dexterous animal, as were thousands years ago. Their dams and houses and systems of work, play and feeding are never improved upon, but go on year in and year out in the same old rut, and still displaying among it all the original, perhaps the most primitive degree of common sense and reasoning.

Now, how does the northwestern trapper prevent his quarry from following the chain down, and chiseling the end of the pole or log off?

To the Delicate.

The delicate need a tonic above all else. Many appetizers, which fall far short of a just title to their name—"stomachic," figure out in the water, trying to escape. This is the case, but is not enough. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, fills the bill. It strengthens the stomach and enriches the blood. It promotes a healthy flow of bile, and keeps the bowels and kidneys regular.

A beaver dam is almost a work of art. Should the water be sluggish, slow-moving or almost stagnant, the dam will, as a rule, run straight across the water, trying to curve. When the current is swift, the dam is curved. Most of their work is done after nightfall. With their broad, flat tail used as a trowel, they will draw up mud and leaves from beneath the surface, and plaster

it on as skillfully as a hired mason would do the job. No crevice or hole escapes the vigilant eye, and that is the reason why we never hear of a beaver dam being washed away.

This animal never hesitates to tackle a tree, no matter what the size may be. The writer has seen some beaver stumps as much as thirty inches in diameter completely cut through by their saw-like teeth, and again the trunk must have measured in diameter as much as three feet. In the park on the border of Bear lake is one giant cottonwood that was evidently attempted by two of the animals at one time; but right here a curious miscalculation was made by the workers. A log lay across the tree on the up-hill side, and the tree, which the others worked the ground on the opposite side and fully two feet lower than his comrade, had first been cut away to make room for the workers; but after all it was labor for the tree was never utilized. It fell into the water, however, and remained in that position to-day. There are many other trees in the park girdled, though not entirely cut through. The food of beavers in this latitude consists principally of willow, aspen, cottonwood, alder, and the balm of Gilead; but, as remarked, they are continually retreating before the encroaching civilization, so that the principal beaver woods in the Northwest to-day are high up among the peaks of the Rocky mountains.

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY DECEMBER 31, 1887

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange, and 10th and 11th Streets; Adolphus W. French, Grand and Palace Hotel News; Giacomo Market-Street Ferry and Junction of Market and 11th Streets; Street News Stand; also for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

CITRUS FRUITS AND NORTHERN CULTIVATION.

The Los Angeles Express, commenting upon the RECORD-UNION's reflections concerning the proof the Orovile and Placer citrus exhibits make of such production is by the testimony of soil and climate equal to that of the south, and in several respects superior.

The Express says: "This section has hereinafter misrepresented Northern California in this matter, and to this is due that part of the State is a good place to start an orange orchard." It thinks there should be no difficulty in getting oranges to sell here in the south at \$200 to \$300 per acre, which planted in oranges, will produce right along, without fail, from \$150 to \$1,000 per acre.

The RECORD-UNION is prepared to stand by its assertion. We have said that this section has raised, and does, citrus fruits for market at a profit, and we repeat it. In fact the San Francisco and Sacramento markets to-day supplied with oranges mainly grown in this section, and the first of the season in the San Francisco market were from the foothill region east of us, and they went in, by the way, six weeks earlier than it is possible for southern growers to ship. The Express further says:

"We will need better evidence than has as yet been presented in order to believe that citrus fruits can be profitably grown in Northern California. In the first place it can be done why has it not been done? The climate is good for oranges for a much longer period than have the citrus sections of Southern California. Numerous experiments have been made there. And yet while San Bernardino county alone has been shipping from 1,000 to 1,500 boxes a week, a year, all Northern California has not, to our knowledge, shipped a dozen carloads a year."

We are unaware of what character of testimony is necessary to convince the average Southern California newspaper of the truth of any claim. We do know what would be required to establish the truth in the mind of an impartial man. If citrus fruits, it is asked, can be raised with profit in Central and Northern California, as our contemporaries assert, then it is impossible for them to ignore, or pity for its want of conscience.

In conclusion the Express desires testimony concerning the capacity of the north to produce citrus fruits, it may be ready to receive that of Governor Waterman, himself a Southern Californian, and one who has had broad experience in the cultivation of citrus fruits. At the Orovile Citrus Fair the Governor said:

"He had visited that section last winter, and was satisfied that it could be as good soil for orange culture as could be found in the country. The completion of the new railroad to the north will open up an unlimited market for citrus fruits throughout the United States."

The express adds: "The Lehigh Valley Company made for itself trade centers along its line, instead of crowding into New York City at one end and Buffalo at the other, at enormous cost?" Why not?

And the Governor concluded by stressing his belief that Butte county would "rival any part of the State in producing citrus fruits." When the Governor examines the claims of Placer, Yuba, Yolo, Sacramento and other counties, we are confident his verdict will be of similar commendation.

AN ESSAY ON RAILROADS AND TRADE CENTERS.

Mr. Appleton Morgan in the *Popular Science Monthly*, treating of the Interstate Commerce Commission and trade centers, thinks that the student of political history a century hence will ask with surprise why the Commission, with its extraordinary powers, was erected. He takes Senator Calhoun's address before the Grain Merchants' Association, at Springfield, Illinois, in June last, as a text. The Senator accounted for the law and Commission upon the theory that the people wish to know what are the natural channels of trade, and the effect of the natural laws of trade upon many of the present commercial centers. He alleged that what the critics of the law call natural centers of trade are "created by railroad favoritism which has diverted trade from its natural channels into artificial ones."

This theory Mr. Morgan sharply challenges as fallacious. Among railway men the maxim has always been, he avers, to try and accommodate themselves to such trade centers of the country as already existed, at any possible expense and at all hazard.

The establishment of a trade center, he contends with convincing force, is a matter entirely out of the power and beyond the control of railway companies, and of any human power. He defuses any one to establish a trade center or show where it has been done artificially, and challenges any effort to do so; grass will not grow in the streets of cities nature and geography decree to centers of trade.

The history of Chicago proves this truth. Human foresight did not place Lake Michigan where it is, but human foresight did perceive that near its foot a great commercial center must arise. It was this that made Chicago, despite powerful artificial means employed to change the trade center location to Milwaukee, Racine, Waukegan or Michigan City. The points that the operation of natural laws passed by in favor of Chicago fell into the error that the builders of that city were, and began to berate them accordingly. But trade went to Chicago and out of it, and no earthly power could change its current, or stay the inexorable tide of Chicago commerce.

Even at this time citrus fruit-growing in Southern California had not progressed beyond the production of seedlings, no attention had been given to improving varieties and very little to orange-grove culture. The success attending subsequent advancement in cultivation at the south, awoke the north to the fact that if citrus fruit trees would thrive in most of the region from Tehama to California, and from Napa to Placer, as ornaments to lawns, they would, multiplied, yield abundantly for market. Then began what may be termed the era of northern citrus fruit culture, in which we are in fact just launched.

It appears to have escaped the attention of the Express that the claim of Northern California has been of climatic advantages and desirability, and that the growth of citrus fruits here has been cited as evidence of the character of the climate, rather than as an invitation to engage in the cultivation of such fruits for profit since the cultivation of deciduous fruits which the central and northern regions supply so largely to the south, and which it cannot successfully grow, is so much more profitable and commands a speedier and better market. But by the testimony of the orange, the misapprehension concerning climatic conditions having been removed, the north and center are prepared to furnish their capacity to successfully and largely produce citrus fruits for market, and the work has been entered upon. In a comparatively brief time the orange-growers of the north will be as widely known as those of the south, and their products command as much favor in the markets of the country. The matured

growth of a tree is not secured in an hour; orange groves are not planted and the crops marketed in one year or two.

The pioneers in citrus fruit culture engaged but timidly at the north, in the outset. The cultivation of deciduous fruits yielding all the way from \$150 to \$3,000 an acre, so engrossed their attention, that they had little time to devote to less profitable production.

Probably not even so much would have been done here in citrus fruit-growing as has been accomplished, but for the assaults unwisely made upon this section, attributing it to an erratic character. Now, however, that it is proven the fruits may be profitably and generally grown here, and with as great success as at the south, or even greater, the industry is largely engaged in, and will, after the time demanded by nature, become one of the important commercial enterprises of Nothern California, the capacity of which for such production is by the testimony of soil and climate equal to that of the south, and in several respects superior.

The Express says: "There are some few sheltered spots in the foothill country where citrus fruits can be grown, but the planting of an orange orchard is accompanied with much risk, and is something that the man of moderate means will not care to take. One soon abandoned it altogether, took up its rails and faced for Chicago, while the others speedily extended their roads and connections to the same point. The sands drifted in and created bars; the harbor was at last proved to be impracticable, and the trend to Chicago became an irresistible current. The attempt to create trade centers at other points on the lake failed in like manner, because, as Mr. Morgan so well puts it, "the cosmic forces were at work in favor of Chicago, and Chicago was elected the trade center of the majestic West. In other words, it is simply because it cannot dispense with the discriminations of nature that the people are disappointed with the railway as an institution, and so propose to vent their disappointment by enacting laws barring with penalties, but nowhere promising them protection."

The essayist, however, does not remark, as he might, upon the undeniable change of sentiment taking place upon this question. The people are perceiving commercial truths now, to which largely they have been blind to for years. We believe that the great mass of the people are realizing that these matters of trade centers and apparent discriminations in favor of places, are the results of immovable laws—enacted by legislative bodies, but existing in the nature of things, and which are as irrevocable as the laws of the Deity.

Then some of the American papers ought to take these cultured daughters out and box their ears until the Russophobia is knocked out of their silly heads. If there is any one thing more absurd and foolish than another, it is the periodical craze among the male and female sentimentalists, and the empty-headed dukes and duchesses of America, to copy *la la la*, and ape in language, dress and behavior the peculiarities and follies of the people of another nation. We are told that because of the Russian craze, the United States is now to be afflicted with an epidemic of Russian fashions and mimicry. Thus it is said that there is a young Russian in Boston this winter who is to have a class of young women who will read Russian novels in the original. In New York they will content themselves with eating and dressing like the Russians. Mrs. Willie Vanderbilt's sister wore a Russian peasant's dress at Narragansett Pier two summers ago and at that time it was called "perfectly hideous," but now is being widely copied. The women will wear Russian dresses at teas. They will call their tea *przywial*, and will serve the drink boiling hot, as is the fashion in the land of the Czar. Russian music will be all the rage. Russian sleighs will be seen in great numbers and coaches and footmen will be rigged in Russian style. Select ladies' luncheons will be intensely Russian. After the consommé, bird, salad, and ice will be served boiling hot coffee in little Russian jugs with a spoon, a package of Turkish cigarettes and a Russian torch on a small individual tray. The idea is to give the coffee between the puffs of the cigarette, and this idea is to be supplemented by a score more of other "tom-fod" notions. If the promoters of the craze will insist upon its devotes wearing the Russian costume as an ornament and hanging their walls with the chains and shackles of Siberia, and otherwise making a fair and impartial exhibition of Russian tolerance and humanity.

Mr. Belcher did not believe that the Board had any power to require anything more than what was before it. The investigation would simply go to what was presented.

Mr. Booth said that his motion was to receive them as they had been received by the members of the Board, and that meant that they had been received by the Board.

Mr. Belcher said that he attended the meeting expecting, as Mr. Booth did, that the discussion of the Board would be performed and that this would be simply an ordinary meeting. A charge has been presented he favored an early meeting for their consideration.

Mr. Shelds said that his idea was to have those of the deceased lawyer's friends whom he had been a part of this records.

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ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.
Metropolitan Theater—Orphans' Benefit to night.
Bible League—Rev. W. C. Merrill.
Bible Hall—Hannan Sotheby.
Notice—Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.
Notice—Courting match.
Auction Sale.
Bell & Co.—To-day.
Business Advertisements.
Weinstock & Lubin—Broderoths.
Red House—Saturday sale.
Notice—The Yankee Grocers.
Notice—Lost dog, \$100 reward, the pot.
H. Marks—Gents' clothing.
Lost—Dog.
Lost—Right Templar badge.
Raffle—To-night for a horse and cart.
Wanted—Girl for housework.
Wanted—Man and wife.
Wanted—Situation as dayman.
Lady wants to learn tailoring.
Stray—Two horses.
Strayed—Two horses.
Stray—Dr. Arthur Hill.

NO PAPER TUESDAY.

In order to enable the employes upon the IREWOOD UNION an opportunity to enjoy Monday as a day off no paper will be issued from this office until Tuesday morning. Those who desire to make arrangements through our columns for that day will need to leave instructions about the same at this office to-day or by to-morrow evening, for the Monday morning issue.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.**AN UNFORTUNATE GIRL.**

Amy Cook's Escapades—How She Was Captured in a Lodging-house.
Thursday afternoon after Amy Cook, the unfortunate girl who is imbued with great kleptomaniac propensities, had left Judge Beatty's residence, nothing was seen of her until evening, when she was noticed in the vicinity of the Golden Eagle Hotel, where she secured a meal. With the money she had taken she did considerable shopping, having bought two ladies' toilet dressing cases, a fancy \$12.00, and some toys. Yesterday morning officer Ash ascertained that she had obtained a room in the Metropolitan block and had occupied the same during the night. He immediately went to the room indicated and asked admission, which Amy refused, saying at the same time if he persisted in his demands for information she would throw herself from the window to the pavement below. Fearing that she would do so, the officer called to his aid some of the ladies who live in the house. They carried on a long conversation with the girl, endeavoring to get her to open the door, which she had locked from the inside. She was cunning enough to keep her key in the lock so that the door could not be opened from the outside. After considerable delay she withdrew the key from the lock and gave a look at the ladies outside, when they immediately opened the door by means of a passkey. The child was then caught before she could escape and any injury was found she had only four dollars of the money with her. The articles that she had bought were redeemed by the storekeepers and the money was returned to its owner. Every day some of the articles are discovered, and it is supposed that the articles taken by her, if collected, would amount to a very large sum. With her usual liberality, she had given to the poor what she was able to give to some of her friends. It is stated, also, in this connection, that children with whom she had been accustomed to associate, were often seen with articles of high value, such as white satin French silks and a very fine fur coat, at least \$100.00, and it was not known where they had obtained them, as it was well known that their parents did not, and were not able, to purchase such articles. The child is now confined closely to her home that it will be impossible for her to escape.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLOINE OPERA HOUSE.—The Tuxedo Refined Minstrels had a very large audience last evening, limited indeed, only by the capacity of the house. The young gentlemen did themselves a great deal more of credit than on their first appearance. The musical effort was a decided improvement. The troupe, founded effect by Bingay, was very handsome and effective, and received merited applause. The Fireman's Drill, with pyrotechnic effects, was brilliant and well executed. The extroverts displayed a well executed imitation of all the features of the song programme, but the acrobatic exercises by Arnold, Goepel, Kleinsorge and Hildebrand, the comic interlude by Adams, the vocal specialties by Moore and Campbell, the eccentricities of the Novel Bros., and the orchestral support by Nock's Orchestra were so deserving that we find reason to be grateful. The club has reason to be gratified, as the success of the evening proved of its auditors, which last night was very demonstrative. A large and handsome floral piece from the Wallack and the Tracy Club was presented during the evening. A graceful card appears this morning in our advertising columns from the Tuxedos.

THE ORPHANS' BENEFIT.—At the Metropolitan Theater this afternoon and this evening the annual benefit for the Protestant Orphan Asylum Christmas fund, and for the Infants' Shelter, takes place. A fine programme is promised. An extravaganza, "Jack and the Beanstalk," has been assigned by Mr. C. M. Procter. It will introduce spectacular and musical novelties, including a grand display of humor.

It is to be Jack, Mr. Gertie Carley, Jill, Mrs. Hubbard the Fairy, Mrs. Seadler the mother of Jack and Jill; Mrs. Ingham, Saint Thibault, Mr. Procter, the Red Giant, Mr. Beatty, Mr. G. L. Hayes, in the action of the piece. Mrs. De Blaine, Mr. LaBasse, Mrs. Hubbard, Miss Carter and Mr. Cohen and others sing. Mrs. Seadler, routes, the girls take corps, give military evolutions, the purpose of the School of Design present living pictures, and a group of children trained by Mr. Watson and Misses Chambers and Cartell will sing a solo duet. Mr. George does a club-swinging. Misses Kleinsorge, Arnold, Goepel, Hildebrand and Nagel give acrobatic exercises, and Mr. Elmer gives a comic solo. Mr. Boyce has prepared a scene effect, representing a house from San Francisco, and Professor Von Hirsch has arranged choice music to the action of the play, so that the programme is a varied and entertaining programme as far as it goes. But the noon and evening the house should be crowded. Moreover, the grand army of free-listers should be called upon to pay to those in the library there should not be a dead-head in the house on either occasion, and yet none of the "fraternit" should fail to be present—and take a ticket.

SAN JOSE CITRUS FAIR.
The following circular has been received at this office:

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF TRADE,
16 AND 18 SAN JOSE, CALIF., NOV. 18, 1887.
To Boards of Trade and kindred organizations, members of the State Board—GREETING:—The Annual Meeting of the State Board—GREETING:—The three days' session at San Jose, commencing January 1st. The local organization will hold a general meeting on the 1st, and invite all to co-operate and make as fine an exhibit for your county as you possibly can. We hope our citizens will respond promptly to this call. We may have to go towards making a reliable exhibit.

Mr. Mills' condition—Continued to Friday, December 28th, he is still in the hospital, but on the last two days of his illness he was very ill, and suffered severely. On his return, a week ago to-day, he took to bed.

LATER.—A dispatch received at 1 o'clock (Saturday) morning states that there had been no change in Mr. Mills' condition up to that hour.

Condition of William H. Mills.
A dispatch received yesterday afternoon from San Francisco stated that there was no change in Mr. Mills' condition. In addition to this, the Post of last evening has the following:

W. H. Mills, General Land Agent of the Southern Pacific, is dangerously ill at his residence, 310 Taylor street, from inflammation of the lungs. Dr. W. H. Arnold, his doctor, are not sanguine that his life will be fatal though they think it will be four or five days before he is out of danger. A consultation of physicians was held this morning, and it was decided to telegraph for Dr. G. L. Simmons, of Sacramento, who was his family physician, and he had lived in Sacramento.

Mr. Mills has been in full force for some time, and he is unable to make his trip to Oregon. He went, however, but on the last two days of his illness he was very ill, and suffered severely. On his return, a week ago to-day, he took to bed.

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